[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 31st July, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 185 copies.

National Congress.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th July, says that the proceedings of the Rafáh-i-Ám Association of Lucknow have clearly shown how far the so-called patriots love freedom of speech in other persons. Other incidents have recently occurred which throw a great deal of light on the thoughts and feelings of the so-called patriots. When, on the conclusion of Mr. Bhimji's speech at the Congress meeting at Lucknow, the editor of the *Ázád* declared that he was opposed to representative government, some promoters of the National Congress at once raised a cry to the effect that he should be turned out of the meeting! But of course it is no easy thing to turn out an editor. A Muhammadan who expressed an opinion adverse to the National Congress at a similar meeting held at Fyzabad was ill-treated and expelled from the meeting! These incidents show clearly how much freedom of speech would be allowed to the public by the so-called patriots on the introduction of representative government. If any persons still allow themselves to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the promoters of the National Congress, they cannot but be considered foolish men. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* would be glad if it could lessen its opposition to the National Congress; but, on the contrary,

the objectionable proceedings of the promoters of the movement, such as those referred to above, increase its opposition.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Benares Institute and the National Congress.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 23rd July, gives an account of the meeting of the Benares Institute held in the Town Hall on the 20th July. The Mahárája of Benares presided, and a speech was made by Rája Shiva Prasad, C.S.I, against the National Congress. The *Bhárat Jiwan* gives the substance of the Rája's address, and then remarks that it does not like to comment on the speech. But with reference to the statement of the Rája that no person in Benares could tell him who had elected the Benares delegates to the Madras National Congress, and that the so-called delegates had elected themselves, the *Bhárat Jiwan* observes that perhaps the Rája has forgotten that the delegates were elected by the Kashi Sarv Janik Sabha at a meeting held in the Town Hall on the 9th December, 1887, and that subscriptions were paid by some respectable inhabitants of the city to meet their expenses. The Rája made use of one or two objectionable terms in his speech in an unguarded moment which displeased his audience.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 27th July, republishes the Rája's speech from the *Bhárat Jiwan*, and ironically remarks that it was a matter of surprise that a great patriot like the Rája had not hitherto done anything to protect the country from a mischievous movement like the National Congress. At last he has broken his silence, and the hopeful youths of this country cannot do better than follow his good advice. The fact is that men like him only care for their own interests, in utter disregard of those of the country, and their policy is the right one. Who would have made him a Rája had he not followed such a policy? (The *Prayág Samáchár*, Allahabad, of the 30th July, endeavours to answer some of the remarks of the Rája.)

Circulation, 160 copies.

National Congress and Rája Jagmohan Singh of Chandápur, Samrotha.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 21st July, publishes an article communicated by Rája Jagmohan Singh of Chandápur, Samrotha, who condemns the National Congress as a mischievous movement and calls upon Government to suppress it; otherwise he thinks that the peace of the country will be endangered. He tells the promoters of the Congress that all their efforts will end in nothing, but that if they devoted half the energy and money to the improvement of cultivation and other industries, the country would be much benefited.

Circulation, 300 copies.

National Congress Meeting at Gházipur.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th July, received on the 28th idem, publishes a letter received from a correspondent at Gházipur. The writer gives an account of the proceedings of the National Congress Meeting held in the Town Hall at Gházipur on the 25th June last. Maulvi Háfiz Muhammad Ali, Pleader, presided and opened the proceedings with a short speech, introducing Mr. Bhimji and Munshi Sadaru-l-din Ahmad, a retired Deputy Collector of Allahabad, to the meeting. Mr. Bhimji then addressed the audience in Urdu for over an hour on the aims and objects of the National Congress. He was followed by Munshi Sadaru-l-din Ahmad, who answered the objections of the opponents of the National Congress. Some other persons made short speeches, and the meeting was brought to a close with three cheers for the Empress. Next day an evening party was held in honour of the visitors at the house of Babu Sheo Náth Singh, Honorary Magistrate, and a standing committee was formed, composed of thirty or thirty-five Hindús and Musalmáns, with a view to furthering the objects of the National Congress. At a previous meeting held by Rája Rámpal Singh not a single Musalmán of Gházipur attended, but about one hundred Musalmáns were present to hear Munshi Sadaru-l-din Ahmad, and the Hindús were six or seven times the number of Musalmáns. The *Hámi-i-Hind* states that although it is a strong opponent of the National Congress, it has published the above communication received from a

Gházipur correspondent, as its correspondence columns are open to all.

Circulation, 200 copies.

National Congress and the anti-National Congress meeting at Jaunpur.

A correspondent of the *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 27th July, gives an account of the anti-National Congress meeting held on the 20th idem in the house of Maulvi Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-law, at Jaunpur, Maulvi Safdar Husain, talukdár, presiding. Rája Shankar Dat, Qázi Muhammad Khalíl, Saiyid Ahmad Hasan, Bábu Dámodar Dás, and other respectable Hindús and Muhammadans of the city were present on the occasion. The total attendance has been estimated at one thousand men. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the National Congress and expressing confidence in Government. Maulvi Muhammad Saíd Khán, the Subordinate Judge, made a speech in English, referring to the evil consequences which will accrue from the National Congress, and two hundred copies of the pamphlet called the "Qomi Tambih" were distributed on the occasion. Mr. Bhimji paid a visit to Jaunpur, but no respectable man, except the Hindu Munsif and two Hindu pleaders, gave him any assistance. On the 22nd July he convened a meeting in the courtyard of the private house of Lala Mahadeo Prasad, Pleader. No respectable Hindu or Musalmán attended the meeting, the audience being chiefly composed of persons of bad character. There were no seats, and the men had to sit on the floor. One Qayámu-l-din, an ordinary pleader, who was a Christian before, was made president. Mr. Bhimji will never forget the humiliation to which he was exposed at Jaunpur. (The *Oudh Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 27th July, also publishes an account of the anti-National Congress meeting held at Jaunpur on the 20th idem.)

Circulation, 125 copies.

War policy of the British Government.

The *Jalwa-i-Ezidi* (Meerut), of the 25th July, regrets to say that during the last ten or twelve years the British Government has waged unnecessary wars against Zululand, Afghánistán, Egypt, the Soudan, and Burma, which have caused a great loss of old and experienced soldiers and officers. Moreover,

the army has become quite disgusted with these frequent wars. Every powerful Government shows kindness to its weak neighbours, but the British Government has been hard upon its neighbours. Some persons say that the British Ministers have intrigued with the Russian Government. This rumour derives some colour from the way in which they have been frittering away the resources of the British Empire for some years past. The British Government should not waste its strength in petty wars, but should prepare for that great struggle with Russia which is looming in the distance and which will be more deadly than the Crimean, the Russo-Turkish, and the Franco-German wars. The condition of the people has become very unsatisfactory owing to heavy taxation, want of employment, and other calamities. Every Government should provide means for its subjects of earning a livelihood, but the conduct of the British Government is just the reverse of this. The result is that all classes of the community are disaffected towards the Government, though they outwardly profess loyalty to it. The war policy should be at once abandoned, relief granted to the people in the matter of taxation as much as possible, and factories established to provide labour for the unemployed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 215 copies.

Poverty of India.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 24th July, states that the *Akhbár-i-Am* of Lahore has published the substance of a lecture delivered at Anárkali by Lála Seva Rám, who has lately returned home from England. The Lála is represented to have observed in his lecture that Government was not responsible for the poverty of the country, and that the poverty was due to the increase in population and the disinclination of rich natives to engage in trade on a large scale. On the contrary, the *Akhbár-i-Chunár* is of opinion that Government itself is entirely to blame. It has no sympathy with natives. If any natives were dying of hunger, European officers would amuse themselves by watching their agonies rather than render any relief to them. In England

persons who suffer from want of employment commit serious riots with impunity. If natives behaved themselves in that way, they would be condemned as rebels and blown from a gun. When England is found to suffer from over-population, the British Government sends out the surplus men to a new settlement, provides houses for them, and sets them up in life, but no such favour is ever shown to natives. As regards the alleged disinclination of rich natives to engage in trade, the British Government is always ready to redress the grievances of European merchants, but it turns a deaf ear to the complaints of native traders. It does not even hesitate to injure the latter for the benefit of the former. Look at the case of the cotton-millowners in Bombay. Although the late native kings were extravagant, all the money spent by them remained in the country, while the European officers get everything they require from England.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Chinese opium and Indian tea.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, received on the 29th idem, publishes a picture in which a native called Indian Tea and a Chinese named Chinese Opium are represented as fighting with each other. Each of them is armed with a sword called Rivalry.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Allahabad University and the Hindi language.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th July, does not understand why Hindi has been omitted from the list of second languages fixed for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University. When the Calcutta University allows the candidates for its entrance examination to take up Hindi for their second language, it is a matter of deep regret and surprise that the local University should condemn Hindi, which is the popular language in the provinces. Is it the object of Mr. Beck and Mr. White to check the further progress of that language? If Hindi has been excluded from the curriculum of the Allahabad University on the ground that it is not a classical language, nothing could be a greater misapprehension than this. Hindi has a good claim to be considered a classical language. It is seven or eight hundred years old and its father was Chand Kabi, who flourished in the time of Prithiraj. Any language

would be proud of the poems of Hindi poets, such as Keshav Das, Kabi Gang, Mati Ram, Bihari, Kabir, and Tulsi Dás. No system of education which neglects the mother-tongue of the people can be considered complete. The Hindu Samáj of Allahabad and all other persons who used to meet together at Allahabad every year to devise means for the encouragement of Hindi should be up and doing; otherwise all their previous efforts will go for nothing. They should send memorials to the Local Government, praying for the inclusion of Hindi in the list of second languages fixed for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Nathu Wilson of Hursil, Kumaun.

The same paper of the 28th July gives the substance of an article which appeared in a late issue of the *Indian Union* of Allahabad, giving an account of the alleged rapes and murders committed by one Nathu Wilson, the third son of the late Frederick Wilson, a European settler in Hursil, near Gangotri, and referring to the alleged partiality shown him by the local authorities. The *Hindustán* also quotes an extract from a German traveller's letter on the same subject, which was published by the *Indian Union*, and remarks that Nathu Wilson's misconduct cannot but be viewed with strong feelings of grief and indignation. His high-handed and illegal proceedings remind one of the days of old tyrannical Muhammadan rule. In order to save the name of the British Government and re-assure the minds of the inhabitants of the Bhágirathi valley, the Local Government should make a thorough inquiry into the villainous deeds of the miscreant through the High Court and inflict severe punishment on him.

Circulation, 60 copies.

Cattle-stealing.

A correspondent of the *Tahzíb* (Moradabad), of the 27th July, is glad to say that the instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police during the last five years for the suppression of cattle-stealing have succeeded in checking the crime to a large degree. The Inspector-General of Police has lately issued a circular directing Inspectors of Police in every district to be in frequent communication with the Inspectors of

Police in neighbouring districts and to hold consultations with a view to reducing crime. This circular has much frightened cattle-stealers. Since its issue a small number of cattle-thefts have occurred, and in almost all of them the police have succeeded in finding out the offenders. But the writer is of opinion that the best way of putting a stop to the crime above referred to is to appoint a special officer to look after it, and thinks that Colonel Ollivant, the senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who has always taken great interest in its suppression, is specially qualified for the post. The writer has been told that the late Colonel Davis was appointed to the post before, but that on his death it was abolished. It is well known that the special arrangements made for the suppression of infanticide have been very successful, and that the crime has all but disappeared.

Circulation, 418 copies.

Working of the excise rules at Khandwa.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 25th July, after referring to the general use of opium by the people in Rájpútána and Malwa, says that many inhabitants of the Native States in those provinces in the course of their journeys arrive daily at Khandwa, a junction railway station. Their luggage is searched at the station, and if any of them is found in possession even of a quarter tola of opium not manufactured at a Government factory, he is arrested and sent to the Magistrate, who convicts him of possessing illicit opium and sentences him to a fine or imprisonment. Four or five such persons are committed to the Magistrate for trial every day at Khandwa. The *Nyáya Sudha* urges that as the inhabitants of the Native States above referred to are very much addicted to the use of opium and are not acquainted with the excise rules of Government, they should not be interfered with so long as the foreign opium in their possession does not exceed two tolas. The *Nyáya Sudha* hopes that the Chief Commissioner will give attention to the subject.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

A correspondent of the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 25th July, in commenting upon the same subject, refers to the case of a native of Akola who was arrested at Khandwa for

having in his possession a quantity of illicit opium which, the writer says, did not belong to him, but had been made over to him by some wicked man under a pretext. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. An appeal has been instituted by him before the Commissioner. The writer complains that wicked men put illicit opium in the possession of passengers under various pretexts, and then get them prosecuted and convicted in the hope of receiving rewards from Government.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Arrest of gamblers at Agra.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 24th July, says that on the 15th idem Kalu Singh, an Inspector of Police in charge of the police-station at Loha Mandi, Agra, went to Phulatti to arrest gamblers. He appears to be an inexperienced man and did not take necessary precautions to prevent gamblers from escaping. No guard was placed towards Máithán to prevent them from escaping in that direction. Again, there was great delay on the part of constables in putting up a ladder and scaling the wall of the gaming-house, and consequently the principal gamblers succeeded in escaping by the roofs of the neighbouring houses. Among the few men who were arrested one was Sidha Kahár who was hungry and another was a goldsmith whose mouth and hands were covered with food. What on earth had these men to do with gaming? Another man was arrested by the constables while sitting quietly in the portico of his house. The so-called gamblers were greatly ill-treated by the police on their way to the city police-station. The District Superintendent of Police should have deputed a more experienced Inspector to arrest the gamblers. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate will make a thorough enquiry into the case and punish only those men who were found actually gambling by the police.

Circulation, 285 copies.

Police at Agra.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, says that lately at Agra an Inspector of Police arrested some persons on the charge of gambling and took them to the city police-station, striking them with fists and sticks while passing through the public streets. The shop-keepers were highly annoyed at his conduct. Some

police constables of Nai-ki-Mandi have been criminally prosecuted for assault. They have been also accused of taking *ghi* (clarified butter) forcibly from the *ghi*-sellers.

Circulation, 156 copies.

Editor of the *Agra Punch* threatened with an assault.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 28th July, says that the editor has been warned by a friend that a cowardly attack will shortly be committed on him like that on the editor of the *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* of Gorakhpur. The attacks on editors are in a way attacks on Government, because the former are the best informers and advisers of the latter. The *Agra Punch* proposes that editors should be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act, so that they may be able to defend themselves from their enemies, and that when a cowardly assault is committed on an editor, any person whose illegal proceedings have been exposed by him and who is considered by him as the instigator should be convicted and punished as such by the Magistrate. Moreover, every editor should be given a detective policeman, so that he may be able to supply secret information to Government about the illegal proceedings of bad characters and dishonest officials who receive bribes.

POST-OFFICE, RAILWAY, AND TELEGRAPH.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Value-payable parcels.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, says that the Postal Department is not justified in making any further delay in amending the value-payable parcel rules. A gentleman lately complained to the editor that parts of the Quran were sent him by value-payable parcel post by some person at Agra, although he had never ordered the book. One or two more men at Lucknow have begun to send value-payable parcels without receiving orders like Mirza Abdulla. Government is to blame for not providing any punishment for a man who makes an improper use of the value-payable parcel post. The usual reply to the complaint is that the addressee should not receive a value-payable parcel which he did not order, but it should be observed that such parcels are frequently received by the sons or servants of the addressees through ignorance during the absence of the latter. Some

person sent a value-payable parcel containing 25 books from Benares to the address of the editor without orders. Had the editor not been at home when the parcel was brought by the postal peon, his servants would have undoubtedly received the parcel and paid the price. The present rules are also injurious to Government itself, because it receives no additional postage for a parcel which is refused and returned by the addressee. It is believed that copies of a book, the price of which is eight annas, are being sent by the publisher through the value-payable parcel post without orders at double the price.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Railway Conference.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th July, says that a Railway Conference will be held at Simla in September next, in which the representatives of eighteen Indian Railway Companies will take part. The Conference will consider reforms which are calculated to promote the interests of such Companies. But it is surprising that the name of not even a single native is to be found in the list of the names of the representatives of the Companies. This shows that either there is no native in the service of any Railway Company who is fit to represent the Company at the approaching Conference, or that the Conference is not intended to consider the grievances of natives in connection with the management of railways. If there are no high native officials in the service of Railway Companies, the Companies themselves are to blame for this. There can be no question about the capacity of natives for holding posts of trust and responsibility, and therefore the Railway Companies are not justified in excluding them from such posts. The *Hindustán* thinks that there are already some natives in the service of such Companies who are fit to take part in the Conference. There are one or two natives in the Railway Audit Department whose pay is Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, and who are well qualified to be the managers of railway lines. It will be remembered that the time-table of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Raiway was prepared by a native official when every European official had failed to do it. Again, as the Railway Companies get the larger portion of their incomes from natives, they should pay due attention to the interests of the latter.

The ordinary native passengers are shut up in railway carriages like animals and are treated like convicts. Even the higher classes of natives are always liable to ill-treatment by railway officials. The condition of native railway officials, too, is very unsatisfactory. A native who does exactly the same work as a European receives one-sixth the pay of the latter. Look at the hard work exacted from the native railway telegraph signallers and station auditors. Native associations should send memorials praying for the admission of one or two natives to the Conference and the consideration of the grievances of native railway passengers and officials.

Circulation, 185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th July, is glad to notice that the East Indian Railway Company has resolved to reserve one carriage in each train for the use of native women. This is as it should be. Respectable women will now be able to travel with due secrecy.

East Indian Railway Company and native women.

The same paper says that persons who do not know English are exposed to much inconvenience in finding out the contents of any telegraphic messages they receive from their friends or relatives, particularly when their neighbours do not possess a knowledge of English. In order to remove this popular inconvenience the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* makes the following suggestions:—(1) No one who does not know Urdu and Hindi as well as English should be appointed a signaller in future. The present incumbents who do not know Urdu and Hindi should be warned to acquire a knowledge of those languages within a reasonable time, and small rewards might be offered to encourage them to do so. (2) Every telegraphic peon should be required to know Urdu or Hindi, so that he may be able to read out a telegraphic message to the addressee, if the latter is unable to read it himself. Poor men who have failed to pass the middle-class examination in Urdu or Hindi and are consequently unable to obtain posts in a Government office would readily accept the posts of telegraphic peons. (3) When a

Supply of a vernacular translation of telegraphic messages by signallers to addressees.

person presents a message for transmission, he may be asked whether a vernacular translation should be supplied to the addressee, and if so, in what language. When the message is sent to the addressee from the telegraph office, it should be accompanied with a translation in the vernacular language desired by the sender. The senders may be charged a small additional fee, say one or two annas, for the translation, if necessary. (4) The telegraph offices should also receive messages in vernacular for despatch.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Cook and Son and the Mecca pilgrims.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th July, is sorry to say that the arrangements made by Cook and Son for conveying the Mecca pilgrims to the Hedjaz are not so satisfactory as they were generally supposed to be. On the 16th July, the firm granted tickets to more pilgrims at Bombay than could be accommodated in the ship which was to leave that day. The firm found out its mistake after all the pilgrims had got into the ship, and then it turned out the surplus men. There is reason to think that the firm will convey the pilgrims who have been left behind to Aden in a mail steamer, and also make some arrangements for conveying them from that place to their destination; but still the disappointment and sorrow which they felt at their being turned out of the ship may be easily imagined. What must have been the feelings of those parents and wives who were retained in the ship, while their children and husbands were left behind? The editor, who happened to be at Bombay on the 16th July, saw four children going about and crying who had been left behind, while their parents and other relatives had departed. In order to avoid such unfortunate occurrences, cannot the firm arrange to issue only the necessary number of tickets? Another objectionable proceeding of the firm was brought to the notice of the editor while at Bombay. An inhabitant of Madras advanced Rs. 700 to the firm for a passage by the ship which was to leave during the month of Ramzan. He was told that he would receive a ticket on presenting the receipt at the time of the departure of the vessel. When he

arrived at the fixed time and presented the receipt, the firm returned him his Rs. 700, the reason being that the firm's officials had already issued tickets to other persons. The firm should prevent the occurrence of such irregularities; otherwise it will soon lose the popularity it has gained with the Indian Musalmáns.

Circulation, 225 copies.

Local complaints, Moradabad.

The *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 23rd July, is glad to say that the District Magistrate of Moradabad is a very able and sympathetic official and is always ready to remove the complaints of the people. He at once cancelled the prohibition for the shooting of wild birds in accordance with the wishes of the Moradabad community. There is another popular complaint which deserves his immediate attention. The male and female passengers are placed in the same compartments in the horse, camel, and bullock carts which ply between Moradabad and Amroha by the drivers. This is a very objectionable practice and gives men of loose morals an opportunity for annoying respectable women who happen to be seated in the same compartment with them. Men and women should be placed in separate compartments, or a cart should be reserved for the latter. The *Bulbul-i-Hind* also urges that the Prince Road should be provided with lights.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain, Amír Khán ...	July 21st ...	July 27th ...	232 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	156 „
3	*Ainu-l-Akhbar* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 1st, 8th & 16th.	„ 27th ...	120 „
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	63 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	„ „ ...	„ 27th ...	215 „
6	*Alam-i-Taswir* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Guláb Bái ...	„ 27th ...	„ 29th ...	200 „
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...		„ 24th & 28th,	„ 27th & 31st,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	85 copies.
9	*Amiru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Amír Ali ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	...
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kishan Lal ...	„ 21st ...	„ „ ...	160 copies.
11	*Asá* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ahmad Ali ...	„ 27th ...	„ 28th ...	250 „
12	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Mihir Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ 31st ...	100 „
13	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	1,500 „
14	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Kishun Saráp ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	225 „
15	*Chirágh-i-Aimas* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Raza Ali ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	150 „
16	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	200 „
17	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	447 „
18	*Gulshan-i-Oudh* ...	Sultánpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Nirotam Dás ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	99 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
19	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	July 15th ...	July 28th ...	300 copies.
20	*Hámí-i-Islám* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Abdul-Ghaffár ...	For June & July,	„ 25th ...	...
21	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	July 24th to 28th,	„ 26th to 29th,	240 copies.
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 21st & 25th,	„ 25th & 28th,	100 „
23	*Jalwa-i-Ezidi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	„ 25th ...	„ 29th ...	125 „
24	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	150 „
25	*Kárúnmah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	250 „
26	*Kásbí Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 27th ...	„ 28th ...	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
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